

Environmental Protection Agency

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visibility protection area. The Administrator shall also provide for such notification to the Federal official charged with direct responsibility for management of any lands within any such area. Such notification shall include a copy of all information relevant to the permit application and shall be given within 30 days of receipt and at least 60 days prior to any public hearing on the application for a permit to construct. Such notification shall include an analysis of the proposed source's anticipated impacts on visibility in any visibility protection area. The Administrator shall also notify all affected FLM's within 30 days of receipt of any advance notification of any such permit application.

(3) The Administrator shall consider any analysis performed by the Federal land manager, provided within 30 days of the notification required by paragraph (e)(2) of this section, that such proposed new major stationary source or major modification may have an adverse impact on visibility in any visibility protection area. Where the Administrator finds that such an analysis does not demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Administrator that an adverse impact on visibility will result in the visibility protection area, the Administrator must, in the notice of public hearing, either explain his decision or give notice as to where the explanation can be obtained.

(f) *Public participation.* The Administrator shall follow the applicable procedures of 40 CFR part 124 in processing applications under this section. The Administrator shall follow the procedures at 40 CFR 52.21(q) as in effect on August 7, 1980, to the extent that the procedures of 40 CFR part 124 do not apply.

(g) *National visibility goal.* The Administrator shall only issue permits to those sources whose emissions will be consistent with making reasonable progress toward the national goal of preventing any future, and remedying any existing, impairment of visibility in visibility protection areas which impairment results from man-made air pollution. In making the decision to issue a permit, the Administrator may take into account the costs of compliance, the time necessary for compli-

ance, the energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance, and the useful life of the source.

(h) *Monitoring.* The Administrator may require monitoring of visibility in any visibility protection area near the proposed new stationary source or major modification for such purposes and by such means as the Administrator deems necessary and appropriate.

(i) *Delegation of authority.* (1) The Administrator shall have the authority to delegate the responsibility for conducting source review pursuant to this section to any agency in accordance with paragraphs (i)(2) and (3) of this section.

(2) Where the Administrator delegates the responsibility for conducting source review under this section to any agency other than a Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, the following provisions shall apply:

(i) Where the delegate agency is not an air pollution control agency it shall consult with the appropriate State and local air pollution control agency prior to making any determination under this section. Similarly, where the delegate agency does not have continuing responsibility for managing land use, it shall consult with the appropriate State and local agency primarily responsible for managing land use prior to making any determination under this section.

(ii) The delegate agency shall submit a copy of any public comment notice required under paragraph (f) of this section to the Administrator through the appropriate Regional Office.

(3) The Administrator's authority for reviewing a source or modification located on an Indian Reservation shall not be redelegated other than to a Regional Office of the Environmental Protection Agency, except where the State has assumed jurisdiction over such land under other laws. Where the State has assumed such jurisdiction, the Administrator may delegate his authority to the States in accordance with paragraph (i)(2) of this section.

[50 FR 28551, July 12, 1985]

§ 52.29 Visibility long-term strategies.

(a) *Plan disapprovals.* The provisions of this section are applicable to any

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State implementation plan which has been disapproved for not meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 51.306 regarding the development, periodic review, and revision of visibility long-term strategies. Specific disapprovals are listed where applicable in Subparts B through DDD of this part. The provisions of this section have been incorporated into the applicable implementation plan for various States, as provided in Subparts B through DDD of this part.

(b) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this section, all terms shall have the meaning as ascribed to them in the Clean Air Act, or in the protection of visibility program (40 CFR 51.301).

(c) *Long-term strategy.* (1) A long-term strategy is a 10- to 15-year plan for making reasonable progress toward the national goal specified in § 51.300(a). This strategy will cover any existing impairment certified by the Federal land manager and any integral vista which has been identified according to § 51.304.

(2) The Administrator shall review, and revise if appropriate, the long-term strategies developed for each visibility protection area. The review and revisions will be completed no less frequently than every 3 years from November 24, 1987.

(3) During the long-term strategy review process, the Administrator shall consult with the Federal land managers responsible for the appropriate mandatory Class I Federal areas, and will coordinate long-term strategy development for an area with existing plans and goals, including those provided by the Federal land managers.

(4) The Administrator shall prepare a report on any progress made toward the national visibility goal since the last long-term strategy revisions. A report will be made available to the public not less frequently than 3 years from November 24, 1987. This report must include an assessment of:

(i) The progress achieved in remedying existing impairment of visibility in any mandatory Class I Federal area;

(ii) The ability of the long-term strategy to prevent future impairment of visibility in any mandatory Class I Federal area;

(iii) Any change in visibility since the last such report, or in the case of the first report, since plan approval;

(iv) Additional measures, including the need for SIP revisions, that may be necessary to assure reasonable progress toward the national visibility goal;

(v) The progress achieved in implementing best available retrofit technology (BART) and meeting other schedules set forth in the long-term strategy;

(vi) The impact of any exemption granted under § 51.303;

(vii) The need for BART to remedy existing visibility impairment of any integral vista identified pursuant to § 51.304.

(d) *Delegation of authority.* The Administrator may delegate with respect to a particular visibility protection area any of his functions under this section, except the making of regulations, to any State or local air pollution control agency of any State whose boundaries encompass that area.

[52 FR 45137, Nov. 24, 1987]

§ 52.30 Criteria for limiting application of sanctions under section 110(m) of the Clean Air Act on a statewide basis.

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section:

(1) The term “political subdivision” refers to the representative body that is responsible for adopting and/or implementing air pollution controls for one, or any combination of one or more of the following: city, town, borough, county, parish, district, or any other geographical subdivision created by, or pursuant to, Federal or State law. This will include any agency designated under section 174, 42 U.S.C. 7504, by the State to carry out the air planning responsibilities under part D.

(2) The term “required activity” means the submission of a plan or plan item, or the implementation of a plan or plan item.

(3) The term “deficiency” means the failure to perform a required activity as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(4) For purposes of § 52.30, the terms “plan” or “plan item” mean an implementation plan or portion of an implementation plan or action needed to